KLONDIKE MEASURE FINALLY AGREED TO BY CONGRESS.

THE AMOUNT FIXED AT \$200,000, AND THE ARMY TO HAVE CHARGE OF EXPEDITIONS-BOTH

5

HOUSES ADJOURN UNTIL LANGARY 5. Washington, Dec. 18.-To-day's open session of the Senate was brief, the time being consumed in introduction of bills and resolutions. One of the resolutions agreed to increased from \$50,000 to \$62,560 the amount to be expended by the Government on the buildings at the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, to be held in Omaha reduced by \$12,500 the sum to be expended on the

In the executive session the Senate received and adopted the conference report on the joint resolution providing for the extension of relief to the miners in the Yukon River country. The resolution appropriates \$200,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the purchase of supplies for the relief of the people in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, transportation and distribution of such supplies, provided that if the consent of the Canadian Government be obtained the Secretary of War may extend relief into Canadian territory The resolution further provides that the supplies e sold in that region at such prices as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, or denated to nable to pay for them. The Secretary of is authorized to use the Army in carrying into effect the provisions of the resolution, to import reindeer and reindeer-drivers for the transportation of supplies, and to adopt such other proas are practicable. The Secretary is ditested when the work shall have been completed to sell the reindeer or turn them over to the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, and to make detailed report to Congress at the beginning of the next session of all disbarsements made and results accomplished under the act.

In response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), the Secretary of the Treasury reported that there are no supernumerary employes in his Department, and that no employes have been retired on pay except some members of the revenue Mr. Culiom (Rep., Ill.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the heads of the executive departments to inform the Senate what positions in their departments ought, in their opinion, to be ex-cepted from the operation of the Civil Service law and what changes or modifications in the law

Mr. White Gem. Call presented a resonant which was agreed to, calling on the Freshent, if not incompatible with the public literate, to inform the Senate what action had been taken in behalf of J. K. Spring and Charles W. Nelson, citizens of California, held as prisoners in the Republic of Colombia.

Mr. Kyle (Ind. S. D.) introduced and had passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for all papers from the firytian Government relating to Pernard Campbell.

Pernard Campbell.

The Senate at 12:40 p. m. went into executive assion, and at 2 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday,

session, and at 2 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

In the House the conference report on the emergency relief measure for the Klondike country was presented and agreed to.

The Speaker announced several committee changes, including Mr. Royce, of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Johnson, of Indiana (resigned), as chairman of Elections Committee No. 2 and Mr. Codding, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Pennsylvania, on Pacific Railroads.

Eulogies of the late Representative Cooke, of Illinois, were delivered, and then the House adjourned until January 5.

PLANNING THE EXPEDITIONS. CAPTAIN D. L. BRAINARD PUT IN CHARGE-

SECRETARY ALGER MAY GO TO OTTAWA.

Washington, Dec. 18.-This afternoon Secretary Alger sent a telegram to General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, instructing him to pick out two officers and fifty of his best men to act as guards for the Klondike relief expeditions and to equip them with the clothing

Captain David L. Brainard, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, will be placed in charge of the relief parties that will be sent with provisions. He is now on duty at the Army Building, in New-York City, and has been ordered to report to General Merriam at Portland, Ore. On the way he will stop in Washington for consultation with Secretary Alger, Captain Brainard accompanied General Greely in his Arctic explorations, and it was largely owing to his heroism that the small remnant of the party was enabled to prolong life stil succor arrived. Captain Brainard is to devote himself first to superintending the selection of stores and their delivery and proper packing at Dyea for the trip across the passes. Afterward he may go across with one of the expeditions. The present and they will be loaded with one thousand tons of food, for which Secretary Alger will advertise immediately under condition of delivery at Dyea.

The military attaché of the Legation at Stockholm has been instructed to purchase the reindeer needed as draft animals and ship them to Dyea. Mr. Kjelmann, the chief herder of the Alaskan reindeer, is now in Lapland, where he has been getting an option on the animals needed. The route to be followed from Dyea inland to the Klon dike has not yet been selected, and will depend upon the reports of the military officers.

One question which has engaged Secretary Alger's attention is that of securing the consent of the Canadian Government for the passage of the relief Canadian Government for the passage of the relief expeditions over that part of Canadian territory which must be traversed in reaching the minera. It will be necessary to obtain a permit for a military expedition to pass and also to secure a remission of duties on the supplies to be carried in. It is probable that, to attain his object in the shortest possible time, Secretary Alger will go himself to Orlawa in a few days and deal directly with the Canadian authorities, instead of relying on the slow-moving process of diplomacy.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Secretary, and by him referred to General Merriam at Portland:

"Secretary Alger: The Post-Intelligencer and its Alaskan news syndicate have made all preparations to send an expedition to Dawson City, leaving Seattle next Tuesday on the steamer Corona for Skaguay. It is well equipped with oxen and dogs and will reach Dawson by February 15. It is the pioneer midwinter expedition, and its services are offered to you for recompossances and such other purposes as you may be able to suggest.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 18.-The President this afternoon signed the joint resolution passed by noon signed the joint resolution passed by Con-gress to-day for the relief of the miners in the Yukon River country, and changing the appropria-tion for the Government building and display at the Omaha (Neb.) Exposition.

FRAUD IN LAND PATENTS ALLEGED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASES UNDER INVESTIGATION

BY A SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads appointed to investigate the alleged fraudulent land patents under the Pacific Railroad grants met to-day and examined Thomas Reddington, of this city, who says he has been informed that fraudulent patents had been issued on land amounting to between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres. He was unable, however, to give the committee any direct information on the subject, stating that he was only repeaton the subject, stating that he was only repeating reports that had come to him. He stated that according to these reports the figures had been changed by a clerk in the Land Office, and most of the lands in question were located in California and Orace.

of the lands in question were located in Canforna and Oregon.

Mr. Reddington gave as authority for his information a man named Pettus, but said he did not know where he could be found. His information was that a clerk in the General Land Office, named Cildeon, in 1882 had taken the office records to his rooms and kept them for two days, changing them so as to insure an increase of several million acres in the land grants. After this transaction Gideon had resigned, and the witness could not say what had become of him. He said that \$53,000 had been paid for the change of the records. Mr. Reddington was unable to give the committee the residences of witnesses, but he said that, if placed in charge of the investigation, he could get the facts. He thought that such an investigation us he would make would cost the Government about \$20,000.

WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL SERVICE CASES.

AN APPEAL FROM JUDGE JACKSON'S DECISION FILED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The papers in the Civil Service cases from the West Virginia Internal Revenue District were filed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The cases come to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decision of Judge Jackson, of the West Virginia Circuit Court. Judge Jackson, of the West Virginia Circuit Court. He issued a writ permanently enjoining the Collector of Internal Revenue from removing from office gaugers and storekeepers employed by his predecessors, contrary, as was alleged, to the Civil Service law. The cases are the only ones involving this feature of the Civil Service law that have ever been heard in the Supreme Court, and the decision is looked forward to with much interest by those interested in the operation of the law as affecting removals. It is understood that the Collector who appeals the case will make an effort to have it advanced on the docket in order to second an early decision.

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CURRENCY BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF THEM, COVERING NEAR-

LY ALL PHASES OF THE SUBJECT. Washington, Dec. 18 (Special),-There is an abun fance of the raw material of banking and currency legislation in the possession of the Banking and 'urrency Committee of the House of Representatives, and nearly every phase of the subject is covered by the score and more of bills that are ending, besides the draft prepared by Secretary The most elaborate of these is the one offered by Chairman Walker, which has been revised by him a number of times since it was first proposed, several years ago. The general scope and purport of this measure are indicated by the reed title, which reads as follows: "To so change the National Bank act as to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity freely use paper money.

The title of another bill offered by Mr. Walker (by request) is "To modify the National banking laws so as to provide the people with a safe, ample, lastic and cheap currency." A third bill offered by Mr. Walker, also by request, is "To call in and ancel the paper money now injuring the prosperity This bill provides that National country. banks shall not be hereafter required to deposit or seep United States bonds to secure their circulating notes, but shall be entitled to receive such notes to of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, and shall be compeled to keep the cash reserve required by law in specie, not less than one-half or which shall be to gold.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the Committee or Banking and Currency, has introduced two bills, one of which is: "To increase the circulation of National banks and promote the redemption of legal tender and United States Treasury notes." In brief, this bill provides for the issue to National banking associations of circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them and for the reduction of the ax on dreulation to one-fourth of 1 per centum per annum. It also contains provisions for rablishment of National banks with a capital of not exceeding four thousand inhabitants, and for the setting apart of \$125,000,000 in gold coin and an equal amount in value of sliver builion at its market value on July 1, 1896, as a reserve fund for the redemption of the greenbacks and United States Treasury notes. The other bill contains a single section authorizing the organization of Na tional banks with a capital of not less than \$50 900 in places containing not more than six thou-cand inhabitants, and of banks with a capital of not less than \$29,000 in places containing a popu lation of not exceeding three thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Cox, of Fennessee, who heads the minority of the Banking and Currency Committee, is the author of three currency reform bills. One of them provides for the repeal of the tax on State banks and State bank associations; the second is for the better control of and to promote the safety National currency and to provide for National " by providing that any National banking association may take out circulation to an amounnot exceeding 75 per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States currency certificates,

One of the more recent contributors to the literature currency reform is Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who is also a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. His bill provides for issue of circulating notes to National banking associations to the full par value of the bonds de

General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, has also introduced a bill authorizing the issue of circulating notes to National banking associations to the par value of the bonds deposited by them, and reducing the tax on circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum. He has also offered a bill to reducing the tax on circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum. He has also offered a bill to reduce the process of the bill offered by Mr. Mill, of Connecticut, another member of the committee, provides for the issue of circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited and for the reduction of the tax on National bank circulation to one fourth of 1 per cent per annum, and also authorize the organization of National banks in small towns, and amends the National Bank Extension act of 182 by repealing the provision which limits the withdrawal of circulation by the deposit of lawful money to \$2,00,000 a month.

One of the more elaborate bills pending is that offered by Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill consists of twenty-live sections, and its scope is fairly indicated by the title, which reads as follows: "To amend the National Bank creamed in the currency. The bill consists of twenty-live sections and its scope is fairly indicated by the title, which reads as follows: "To amend the National debt, reform the currency. In a burner of the National debt, reform the currency is named to the National banking business, refund the National debt, reform the currency. In a deep consister, improve and extend our hanking system, and to provide funds in case of a deficit.

William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has introduced four bulks to a mend the National banking business. General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, has also in-

banking business, the currency, linsure depositors, improve and extend our hanking system, and to provide funds in case of a deficit.

William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has introduced four bills to amend the National banking laws, and Mr. Skinner, a North Carolina Populist, has offered one "directing the issue of bimetallic certificates and to maintain the parity of gold and silver at the present legal ratio."

Mr. Lewis, of Washington, is of the opinion that the existing laws for the protection of depositors in National banks are inadequate, and he has offered a bill to cure existing defects. Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill authorizing any National banks, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue circulating notes to the full amount and value of its capital stock, by first delivering to the Treasury of the United States as security therefor any United States registered bonds, greenbacks, gold certificates, sliver certificates, Treasury notes or silver dollars coined printo March 4, 1899, to an amount, face value, equal to its capital stack. This bill also provides that any National bank issuing notes to the full amount of its capital stack This bill also provides that any National bank issuing notes to the full amount of its deposits.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, has offered (by request) a bill to provide for a uniform currency. This bill provides for the establishment in the Treasury Department of a Bureau of Currency, the chiect of which "shall be the conversion of all demand obligations of the United States into one uniform kind of currency separated from all other monetary affairs of the Treasury, from all compilections with the deposits and all other transactions of banks, and always and under all circumstances redeemable in gold on demand."

LOW RATES FOR MONEY HERE.

VIEWS OF ACTING CONTROLLER COFFIN ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Washington, Dec. 13.-In speaking of the present condition of the New-York money market, Mr. Cof-fin, Acting Controller of the Currency, to-day said; "If any one doubts the financial independence of the "If any one doubts the mancial independence of the United States, he should study the quotations show-ing current rates of interest on loans in New-York, London and other places. It will be found that the rate for demand loans yesterday in New-York-2 per cent-was as low as in any European city and lower than in London. Berlin, Hamburg and Amsterdam. In these centres rates ranged from 2½ to 4½ per cent. This fully accounts for the non-import of gold by the United States, although our heavy exports of by the United States, although our heavy exports of cotton, corn and wheat have established a large balance of trade in our favor. This is all the more remarkable while such large amounts of money are needed for moving our great crops, and there is \$250,000,000 of money withdrawn from circulation because looked up in the Treasury balance. This condition demonstrates beyond question that there is no lack of the circulating medium in this country, but perhaps the most valuable lesson it presents is that international trade balances can be settled without the use of gold or other metallic money, simply through extension of credit by adjustment of interest rates, provided always that there is no question as to a single standard of values on which these credits are based."

CONFERENCE ON KANSAS PACIFIC. Washington, Dec. 18.-Ex-Governor Hoadly. special Government counsel in the Pacific Railroad cases, was at the Department of Justice to-day in conference with the Attorney-General in regard to Kansas Pacific matters. Although he has not been so informed officially, Mr. Hoadly understands that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee already has qualified as a bidder at the coming sale of the Kansas Pacific road by de-positing with the Court the required \$50,000. road cases, was at the Department of Justice to-

MR. REED TO SPEAK AT GIRARD. Washington, Dec. 18.-Speaker Reed will go to Philadelphia in the holiday recess and deliver an address at the celebration of the semi-centennial of Girard College.

JAPAN NOT AFTER HAWAII.

MINISTER HOSHI REPLIES TO JOHN W. FOSTER.

HE SAYS HIS GOVERNMENT HAS NO DESIGNS, IM-MEDIATE OR REMOTE, ON THE ISLANDS-

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

NOT THREATENING. Washington, Dec. 18.-The views attributed to ex-Secretary John W. Foster in a recent interview in relation to the alleged danger of Japanese domination in Hawaii in the event of the failure of annexation have occasioned much comment among the Japanese officials in this city. The Japanese Minister said to-day that in his opinion it was hardly fair to attempt to draw Japan into the annexation controversy in this manner.

"Every well-informed person," said he, "knows that Japan is holding directly aloof from that controversy, and that her Government has given conclusive proof of the fact that it has no designs, immediate or remote, upon the Hawalian Islands. The friends of annexation might therefore well afford to allow the question to be settled upon its merits without constantly endeavoring to use Japan as a cat'spaw. The alleged danger of Japanese domination has always been a stock argument with some of the overzealous friends of annexation, but it has been repeatedly refuted, and its repetition now can serve no good purpose, "Japanese immigration in Hawaii involves

no other question than that of demand and supply. As quickly as the demand for Japanese labor in Hawaii ceases Japanese immigration will end. The statistics of the immigration itself show that this is the case. Last spring the Hawaiian Government, for reasons which it is not difficult to understand, reversed its policy and turned away a number of Japanese immigrants, and the cry was raised that Hawaii was in danger of being 'flooded' with Japanese. Yet the records show that since the time when the question of annexation was first raised there has been far less immigration proportionately than in previous years. The Hawaiian census gives the present Japanese population as 24,407. In 1893 it was over 21,000. Between 1800 and 1893 there was an increase in the number of Japanese residents in Hawaii of nearly 100 per cent, while the increase be-tween 1892 and 1897 was only 15 per cent.

tween 1892 and 1897 was only 15 per cent.

This hardly seems to be an alarming state of affairs, and it would appear to be even less so when it is known that, notwithstanding all the outery upon the subject, the Hawaiian Government is at this very time sanctioning the immigration of a comparatively large number of Japanese laborers. The Board of Immigration has approved the admission of 822 for last month alone, and it is estimated that 2,009 persons will be thus admitted to meet the increased demand for labor upon the sugar

increased demand for labor upon the sugar plantations during the present season. Whether annexation succeeds or fails, the Hawaiian Government has it in its own power to guard against any possible danger of Japanese domination. The Immigration Treaty is revoca-ble upon six months' notice, and any part of the general treaty which impinges upon Ha-waiian interests can be modified by negotiations wantan interests can be moduled by negotiations conducted in the ordinary manner. All that Japan asks for herself and for her people in Hawaii is that rights lawfully acquired and hitherto enjoyed without cavil shall not be arbitrarily withdrawn. She has no purpose arbitrarily withdrawn. She has no purpose of 'dominating' Hawali, and since the facts clearly indicate that the presence of Japanese laborers in the Islands in greater or smaller numbers is something which depends entirely upon natural causes, notably upon the volition of Hawalian employers themselves, her friends feel that they are justified in strongly deprecating the irritating repetition of this discredited argument about the danger of Japanese domination."

COL. BRYAN'S CONFIRMATION OPPOSED.

SOME SENATORS. INCLUDING MR. TELLER. THINK A MAN OF MORE EXPERIENCE IS NEEDED. FOR MINISTER TO CHINA

Washington, Dec. 18 (Special) -Some opposition talk about a movement to defeat confirmation is which he may be called on to discharge at Peking, constituting the control of course, but such an objection could, of course, be brought and live stock is raised in small numbers. The opponents of confirmation is quoted this after-

new Minister's qualifications: "I have," he said, "known Mr. Bryan many years, as he was formerly a resident of Colorado, and my personal relations with him have always been amicable. My opposition to his confirmation is base! solely upon the ground that he has had no experience or training that would justify this Government in selecting him for the most important mission we have at the present time. It cannot be doubted that certain European countries intend, if they can possibly find an excuse for so doing, to dismember China and divide up that great territory between them. I do not believe that such a high-handed outrage should be perpetrated, and if it is attempted I think that other self-respecting nations not engaged in the division of the spoils should enter a very vigorous protest. This attempt at the dismemberment of China will in all likelihood give rise to a serious and complicated diplomatic controversy, in which this country will be involved. It is hardly to be supposed that under the circumstances we would be unconcerned spectators of such proceedings.

"For this reason we should have in China one of the ablest and mest experienced of public men. The mission to England, France or Russia is at this time of less importance than is the Chinese mission. My opposition to Mr. Bryan grows out of the recognized necessity of having a strong man at this important post, and I do not believe that the friends of Mr. Bryan will contend that he meets these requirements."

It is not likely, however, that the necessity of a supposed the recognized of any will be rejected on any will on the proceeding and the process of the selected on any will contend that the residual contend that the process of the selected on any will contend that the residual contend that the process of the selected on any will contend that the residual contend that the contend the contend that the contend th

these requirements."
It is not likely, however, that the nomination, when it reaches the Senate, will be rejected on any such general and indefinite grounds.

THE BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Washington, Dec. 18 (Special).-The last monthly report on finance and commerce, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department contains a chart showing the trade of the United States with other American countries during the fiscal years 1887 and 1897 respectively. Midway between those years reciprocity arrangements were in force between the United States and some of those countries, including Brazil and Cuba. In 1887 the mports from Brazil into the United States amounted to \$52,952,000, and the exports from the United States to Brazil amounted to \$8,127,883. In 1892, with a reciprocity arrangement in force, the imports amounted to \$18,590,000 and the exports to \$14,29,000. In 1897, three years after the abrogation of the reciprocity agreement, the imports had dwindled to \$69,039,000 and the exports to \$12,450,000. In 1897 the imports from Cuba into the United States amounted to \$49,515,000, and the exports from the United States amounted to \$49,515,000, and the exports from the United States amounted to \$49,515,000, and the exports to \$17,825,000. In 1892, with a reciprocity arrangement in force, the imports had risen to \$77,821,000 and the exports to \$17,825,000. There is no doubt that the insurrection in Cuba has seriously affected the exports in a less degree; but the increase of both imports and exports after the reciprocity agreement became operative in 1891 is at least suggestive. to \$52,953,000, and the exports from the United States

FAIR OF PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE. The fair of the Professional Woman's League, Waldorf, which closed last night, was one the finest ever held by that organization, and praise is due to many of the workers, whose united efforts brought it to so successful a close. united efforts brought it to so successful a close. The Turkish booth last night was a thing of beauty, enhanced by the presence of lovely women, among the lovellest of whom were Miss Grace Huntington, Miss Malda Craigan, Miss Maxime Elliot and her sister. Miss Georgina Elliot. Miss Huntington's unitring work made this booth one of the successes of the fair. Nat Goodwin, as the auctioneer, after the theatres were closed, was inimitable. His crowning effort was the disposal of a plot of ground in Ocean City, Md. given to the League by John F. Waggaman, of Washington, D. C.

PASSENGERS ON THE PARIS. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday evening by the steamer Paris, from Southampton, were R. M. Atwater, T. B. Burnham, P. J. Bernard, W. F. Cooper, Charles Van B. Carroll, T. C. Dickinson, Charles Belmont Davis, G. R. Gibson, Frank C. Higgins, J. E. Kerr, Edward F. Powers, Raymond Sneldon, L. Van Dyck and Lyman E.

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NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON TO BE COLLECTOR AT CHICAGO-OTHER NAMES SENT

TO THE SENATE. Washington, Dec. 18.-The President sent the foling nominations to the Senate to-day: WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS of Illinois, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. WILLIAM PENN NIXON, Collector of Customs for the

ARCHIBALL A. YOUNG, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Indianapolis, Int. HENRY C. GRENNER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri. JOHN H. WALKENHORST, Appraiser of Merchandise at

JOHN L. HODGES, Assurer in charge of the Mint of the United States at Denver. JOSEPH SPEAR Jr., Surveyor of Customs in the Dis-JOHN C. AMES. Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. FRANK W. PARKER and JOHN R. M'FIE. Associate
Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of

JAMES L. MARTIN. Attorney of the United States for ISAAC W. DYER, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine. LORENZO F. WATSON, Postmaster at Watseka, Et. GEORGE L. DARTE, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Mar-tinique, West Indies,

William Penn Nixon was born in Indiana about 1836. He began his life as a journalist in 1868, when he and his brother Dr. O. W. Nixon, and a few friends started "The Cincinnati Chronicle." Afterward they purchased "The Cincinnati Times," and consolidated the two papers as a Republican journal. In 1872 he became the business manager of "The Chicago Inter-Ocean," and in 1875, in connection with his brother, he obtained a controlling morest in that journal. Since then Mr. Nixo Editor and general manager, has made "The Inter-Ocean" a valuable place of property. Mr. Nixon is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and for some years he versity of Pennsylvania, and for some years he followed the profession of the law before becoming a journalist.

William P. Williams, appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, had the support of Secretary Gage in his candidacy, and also of all the bankers of Chicago. He is secretary of the Union League Club, and was an original supporter of Major McKinley.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, Dec. 18.-The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations

DTHAN A. HITCHCOCK, of Missouri Minister to Russia, ARCHURALD J. SAMPSON, of Arizona, Minister to WILLIAM R. FINCH, of Wisconsin, Minister to Paraguas LAURITS S. SWENSON, of Minnesota, Minister to Den GEORGE H. BRINGMAN, of New-Jersey, Minister to

WILLIAM W THOMAS, Jr., or Maine, Minister Sweden and Nerway NATHAN B. SCOTT, of West Virginia, Commissioner of WHARAM PENN NIXON, Collector of Customs, District WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago Also a large number of Consular and other appointments recently made.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

RECOM TENDATIONS MADE BY DR. TRUE TO SEC. RETARY WILSON.

Washington, Dec. 18 - Secretary Wilson has trans mitted to the House of Representatives the report of the Commission which was sent to Alaska last has disclosed likely in the Senate to the confirma- summer to investigate the feasibility of establish tion of Colonel Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, as ling agricultural experiment stations in that country The nomination for the better development of the products of the has not yet been sent to the Senate, so that any soil. Accompanying the eport is a letter to the purely anticipatory. The chief objection urged Office of Experiment Stations who gives his con-against the choice of Colonel Bryan as Minister to clusions based on the facts contained in the Com-China seems to be that he has not sufficiently mission's report. Dr. True says that various crops, demonstrated his capacity to perform the duties especially grass, vegetables and herries, are sucof Colonel Bryan's years. Senator Teller, of Colo- primitive, little attempt being made to promote the many years, as he was formerly a resident of Cot-orado, and my personal relations with him have as may be possible is pointed out in view of

a steeplechase. Mrs. James Kernochan and Mrs. E Kenyon Stow were the only women in the saddle, Others who rode and who finished well up with the pack were Maxwell Stevenson, William C. Hayes, C. A. Stevens, the two whips, Murphy and Davy; Kinsley Magoun, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Robert L. Stevens, Robert P. Huntington, William A. Hazand several visiting huntsmen from other hunt clubs.

A party of men and women in traps and carts followed the pack by the nearest roads. The meet took place at the Meadow Brook Club house. From there the party rode to Westbury, where the pack was released. They ran to the country seat of William C. Whitney, on the Wheatley Hills, and then to the country seat of E. D. Morgan. From there the trail took a circular route and led back to within a short distance of the country seat of William C. Whitney, where the death took place.

WITH THE HOUNDS AT LAKEWOOD.

AN INTERESTING RUN ENJOYED YESTERDAY-MANY PENCES TAKEN BY THE HUNTERS. Lakewood, Dec. 18 (Special).-The New Prospec run was tried to-day, but there were variations to it, and the course was slightly changed so that there were more fences than ever before.

James Converse, M. F. H., on Atlantic, hung up the field at one point, a five-barred fence, with a drop of eight feet to the road on the further side, He made the jump beautifully, but those who came after looked over, dismounted and took off a bar before they attempted it. Those who enjoyed the run were Mr. Converse, H. L. King, F. D. Beard, C. Robbins, Mr. Wright, J. W. Colt, J. B. Taller, B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss sale Whiting, J. J. Dwyer, Willie Dwyer and

C. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Robbins.

Bessie Whiting, J. J. Dwyer, Willie Dwyer and James Skelly.

Mrs. Vanderpool and Mrs. James Converse took parties out in their victorias, following the high-way with other carriages, while there were several other riders who chose the quieter pace of the road to the hot work of the fleid.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-THREE TO MEET TUESDAY NIGHT.

OPINIONS AS TO THE ATTITUDE WHICH IT WILL ASSUME TOWARD THE MACHINE.

Prominent anti-machine Republicans yesterday expressed themselves as well pleased with the choice of party organizer made by the Committee of Nine. By a typographical error the list of the committee's members printed in yesterday's Tribune gave five representatives to the XXXIVth Assembly District and none to the XXXVth, while in reality three of the five men named-David R. Bolster, Dr. E. J. Tucker and Dr. W. E. Andrews-represent the XXXVth.

Notices were sent out yesterday to the members of the new committee, informing them of their appointment and asking them to be present at the first meeting, to be held at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday night. At that meeting the Committee of Fifty-three will organize, selecting a chairman and secretary, and will probably appoint various sub-committees, of which one will be charged with the duty of drafting a constitution for the new Republican organiza-There is every reason to expect that the

Committee of Fifty-three will proceed energetically with the work of getting the new organization under way, and that the enrolment can be had before the end of January. As to the attitude which the organization will assume toward the Platt-Quigg machine there seems to be a slight difference of opinion among the friends of the former. Mr. Quigg, though, is perfectly clear and explicit in defining his position in this matter. The only trouble is that, while really making concessions-and nobody believes he would offer them unless he were forced to do it-he speaks in tones of irritating superlority. In a recent statement, for example, he said of the anti-machine men: "Let them get together, and let us know just what they want, and every demand will be met which is consistent with party rule. . . . The first point to be decided is enrolment. We will co-operate with them as soon as they can get ready for it. The enrolment must be supervised by men not identified with any faction. Then those Republicans who have been enrolled can elect delegates to the new county committee. policy of the party should be formulated after the new enrolment "

Collector Bidwell, another representative "regular," in a recent interview, declared himself in favor of the speedy getting together of all the Republicans of the city, the basis of union to be arranged at a conference of committees representing the two organizations. The latest of the "regular" pleas for harmony is that of Postmaster Van Cott, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Republican County Committee, who, speaking for the organization, said yesterday:

"So many factions are in the field, some demanding this concession and others that, that I really do not know definitely what they would demand unanimously i do not know if they could agree on a concerted demand for concessions. I am very anxious to bring all Republicans together. It must be evident that if we could not win at the last election, when there was, supposedly, party cohesion, any future chance of success would be hopeless if the differing factions should organize on a separate basis. Then all hope of Republican victory would be gone. I am hopeful that all Republicans will get together. If we do not it will not be the fault of the regular Republican organization. That organization is willing to listen to any reasonable demand and concede almost everything that is asked for that is not preposterously extravagant. The regular party has taken steps to bring about harmony. In compliance with the reiter-

ated demands of one branch of the dissatisfied voters that a new Republican enrolment be had, the regular Republican organization called, quite recently, a meeting of all the Assembly district leaders and passed a resolution providing for a new enrolment on the Assembly district plan. That is some evidence of the regular party's desire for harmony. At the same meeting a resolution was passed appointing President Quigg as a committee of one methods employed in agricultural pursuits are methods employed in agricultural pursuits are primitive, little aftempt being made to promote the development of the industry by intelligent study of local softs and conditions, and the opinion is expressed that for an indefinite period agriculture in Alaska will be subsidiary to other industries, such as mining, fishing and the fur trade. The importance of raising such products of the ground as may be possible is pointed out in view of the necessity for recommends that the Department continue the investigation with a view of the introduction of the nest methods for raising groups and asks an appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose.

MR. HANNA GOING BUCK TO OHIO.

HIS SAYS HE HAS HEARD OF NO OTHER REPUBLICANCE AND ALIGNAY CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Washington, Dec. 18—Sonator Hanna will leave Washington, Dec. 18—Sonator Hanna will leave Washington for Ohio on Monday or Theselay and remain there until after his campaign for re-election is ended. He will go direct to his home in Cleval and and will spend Christmas week there. Early in the following week he will go to Colimbias. The Legislature meets on January 1. The dark of the Republicans cances has not yet been fixed, but it is usually held on Thursday of Friday proceding the said, "as that choice was declared by them in convention assembled in Toledo, and my candidate," It is usually held on Thursday of Friday proceding the said was the choice of the Republicans of one of the said, "as that choice was declared by them in convention assembled in the local state of the Republican of problems of the declared by them in convention assembled in the local state of the Republican of the said the same meeting a resolution was passed at pointing President Quigg as a committee of our to confer with the dissatisfied factions and ascer-tain their definite demands. Of course, if the

and corruption characterizing the management of the regular Republican organization in this city in the recent past."

General Wager Swayne, who is also a member of the Committee of Fifty-three, was asked by the reporter whether in his opinion the views stated above were representative of the new organization. In answer to that question General Swayne said that he did not think any man could at the present time say whether the new Republican organization would or would not respond to advances made by the "regular" organization looking to the merging of the two bodies. That question, in his judgment, could not be decided until after the new organization had had its enroiment, and then the enrolled Republicans would determine it; but the whole matter should be left with them. The Anti-Machine Republicans, continued the General, did not desire to set up an Anti-Machine boss in place of a machine boss. They wanted an organization which should embody Republican principles with majority syle. There were, he place of a machine boss. They wanted an organization which should embody Republican principles with majority ryle. There were, he added, three important prials as yet unsettled in relation to the new movement. The first was, how generally would the Republican voters enroll—a question to which no approximately accurate answer could at present be given. Then arose the general question of the primaries—whether the labor of party purification was not like the labor of Sisyphus. But thoughtful men knew that the plane of morality was steadily being raised, and the speaker believed that the Sisyphean rock roiled each time a little less far down the hill. The third question to be considered was whether or not the new organization could be committed to the principle of non-partisanship in municipal elections. If it could not be, then, in General Swayne's opinion, the whole movement was valueless.

James S. Barcus and other Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District who made a fight arainst Abraham Gruber's leadership of the district association at the primaries last Tuesday evening have signed a call for a meeting of Republicans at Lion Park Hall, Columbusave, and One-hundred-and-eighth-st., to-morrow evening. Admission to the meeting will be by ticket, and invitations have been sent to all the anti-machine Republicans in the district



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quantities of furs at small profits. My establishment is filled with skilled workmen, factory runs to 9 o'clock at night to fill orders from the best trade o the metropolis and the nation. Reliable goods, well made, which give satisfaction sold at reasonable prices are the founda tions of substantial business. All articles purchased at my establishment with the firm name carry the guarantee of relia-

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to attend the meeting, with a view to having a full discussion of the political situation. It is understood that Mr. Barcus and his friends are ready to give all possible aid to the Com-mittee of Fifty-three in the reorganisation of the Republican party in the city, and particu-larly in the XXIst District.

A REGULAR ORGANIZATION MAN. E. D. Ackerman writes to The Tribune to say that in the recent primary election in the Thirty-eighth Election District of the XXIst Assembly District he was a candidate as a regular Repub-lican organization man, and was merely opposed to the personal methods of the head of the other

HOFFMAN MILLER FOR PRESIDENT.

The XXVIIth Assembly District Republican Club will hold its annual meeting to-morrow night for the election of officers for the coming year. The only ticket in the field is that prepared two or th weeks ago by the Nominating Committee and head-ed by the name of Hoffman Miller for president. The club will on Monday night probably also discuss the new movement for the purification of Republican politics in this city, and may take some action defining its attitude toward the Committee of Fifty-three.